EXPOSITION IN 1903.

KANSAS EDITORS SAY KANSAS CITY

ADOPT STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

IS THE PLACE FOR IT.

TO COMMEMORATE CENTENNIAL OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Call Upon Governor Leedy to Provide for a Kansas Display at the Omnha Exposition-Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The members of the Kansas Editorial Association, which adjourned yesterday, gave their enthusiastic indorsement to the project of holding a great centennial exposition in Kansas City in 1963 to commemorate the 160th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, which was suggested in The Journal some time ago. The editors were unantmous in their expressions of approval when

WHEN LOVE PROVED FALSE. candals Circulated by His Sweet heart Broke Colonel Canning-

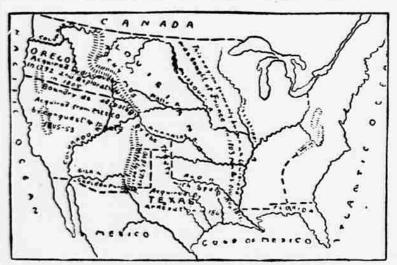
ham's Heart.

Special to New York Journal.

The death of Colonel B. C. Cuningham, whose body was borne to the grave by a number of his friends here several days ago, was extremely pathetic. It may be said that a woman was the cause of it, for had it not been for her the scandalous reports which broke the old colonel's heart would never have been started.

Tor some reason the colonel had never married. 'I don't mind bullets and the like,' he used to say, when explaining, 'but, sah, there's something about the ladies that awes me. Why, sah, I can't make 'em take me serious until I get to what I think is the surrendering point, and then I take to cover. The reason I never married, sah, is that I never asked a lady. I'm a coward, sah, I am a coward. It was only recently that the colonel suddenly became wonderfully courageous, a young woman visiting Greenwood so fascinated the old soldier that he worked himself up to the point of proposing. She knew of the old gentleman's wealth and social position and accepted him on the spot.

As soon as it became noised about that



MAP SHOWING THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

the matter was presented to them in the shape of the following resolutions by Lyman Naugle, editor of the Wellington Voice:

"Whereas, The centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, whereby the territorial limits of the United States were increased one-half, is approaching; and.

"Whereas, An event of so much importance should be fittingly commemorated, it is "Gressived That the editorial fraternity of the central state of that great acquisition suggests that the two Kansas Citys should join hands in the organization of a great exposition and fair for the whole world to look upon for the year 1902. Such an enterprise should be held near the center rather than at one side of said purchase, and the two Kansas Citys would piedge its united and active co-operation in the great celebration."

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote and every editor expressed his cordial sympathy with the enterprise. Kansas City, being the geographical center of the territory included in the Louislana purchase, is looked upon as being the logic al place for the exposition which is to mark the passage of a century, every year of which has only served to make more consplcuous the far-reaching statesmanship of President Jefferson, who, for \$15,000,000, added of the United States a vast empire. Mr. Naugle, the author of the resolutions, de-

A resolution was adopted for the organization of an association which shall see that a monument is erected over the grave of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin. Three members from each congressional district will constitute the members. The matter was brought up by V. J. Lane, of the Wyandotte Heraid.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following:

Ing: President—S. H. Dodge, Beloit Call. Vice presidents—First congressional district, M. M. Beck, of the Heiton Reverder, Second district, J. Prank Smith, of the Piesanton Observer, Third district, C. E. Moore, Cherrywale Republican; Fourth district, W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls Leader, Fifth district, George T. Smith, Maryville News, Sixth district, W. K. Loufbourrow, Alwood Patriot; Seventh district, S. B. Gephart, Pratt Union. Secretary—J. W. Morphy, Topska Advocate. Treasurer—J. S. Carpenter, Council Grove Guard. Thus, the editors, autoresisted, the efforts.

failed to her. They are not the notes of faile to her. They are not the notes of such district, George T. Smith, Maryville News, Sixth district, George T. Smith, Maryville News, Sixth district, George T. Smith, Maryville News, Sixth district, S. R. Gephari, Pratt Union.
Secretary—J. W. K. Loutbournew, Aiwood Patriot, Eventh district, S. R. Gephari, Pratt Union.
Secretary—J. W. Morphy, Topeka Advocate.
That the editors appreciated the efforts of the people of the two Kansas Citys to entertain them is evident from the following resolutions adopted before adjournment:

"Whereas, The Kansas State Editorial Association has been so royally entertained at their annual meeting at Kansas City, Kax., for the fing at Kansas City, Kax., for the sense of the association teader its sincere thanks to the people of Kansas City, Kax., for the critical visceme extended, to the Ladies Federation of Clubs for the splendid banquet. to the board of trade of Kansas City, Kax, and municipal offices, to the Metropolitan Street Rallway Company, and the foot cities will ever remain as a pleasant memory with the members of this association who were present to easy it."

The editors left last night for Port Arthur, as guests of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road.

The position taken by the Kansas Editorial Association will meet the approval not only of the people of Kansas, as pleasant memory and the country, by that time there will be a public demand for an exposition, following the success that will doubless attend the Omnia exposition, to be held this year. Kansas City, but the roll of the people generally, who live in the vast territory, By that time there will be a public demand for an exposition, following the success that will doubless attend the Omnia exposition, as recognized by a positive expression from the Kansas education for such an exposition, as recognized by a positive expression from the Kansas education for such an exposition, as recognized by a positive expression from the Kansas education for such an exposition, as such an exposition, as recognized by a drive expression from the Kansas ed-

rossitive expression from the Kansas editors.

Never Too Old.

"Never too old to learn" is the motto that the fortunate possessor of a wideawake child must always be ready to subscribe to. A small lad coming home from kindergarten a few days ago, where he had been initiated into the mysteries attending the sewing on of buttons, said:

"Mother, do you know how to put my buttons on by rule?"

"Well, not exactly by rule," was the amused response.

"Never mind, I'll teach you," said this magnanimous epitome of superior advantages.

"First, you double your thread and make a knot. Then you put the needle through the outside of the cloth, which leaves the knot covered by the button, and if you want the button to be loose, so I can button it easy, you put a pin or the point of your scissors on the button and sew your thread over that five times each way. See?"

And the mother, who thought she knew from years of experience all there was to know about sewing on buttons meekly accepted the axiom of button sewing from the lips of the tender youth and said exain, "Never too old to learn."

simes a woman may have a soft, smooth complexion, and ashapely inventle figure, even when advanced in middle age, and she might pass for quite young were it not for those tell-tate lines at her throat. And they cannot coax fashion too much to keep tin favor. For evening, with low-necked dresses, we can not wear a ruffle round the throat, but we can won a dog-collar of jewes, or even of plain velvet. Many ladies who have long passed their youth ladies who have long passed their youth have still remarkably good shoulders, but a "corded" neck. Let them at once adopt a dog collar or ruffle, and they may wear low-necked dresses as long as they like.

I know a lady who has quite a variety which are embroidered with spangles and colored beads. The band must be wide enough to ever that five times each way. See?

And the mother, who thought she knew from years of experience all there was to know a loud the five passed to the color that five passed

MENACE TO HEALTH. ham's Heart. LIVES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS

IMPURE DRINKING WATER USED

DAILY ENDANGERED.

FILTHY CONDITION AT TWELFTH AND LOCUST STREETS.

An Almost Criminal Disregard for the Health of the Scholars-Money Expended for Filters That Are Not Used-Who Is to Blame?

Twenty filters which were purchased a year ago by the board of education stand in the basement of the Humboldt school, corner of Twelfth and Locust streets, covered with dust. They have not been used this winter. On benches along the sides of the school house, are buckets which stand uncovered and unprotected from dirt, from which the pupils are forced to drink if they wish to quench their thirst. Some time ago one of the pupils, a little boy reported to his parents that he and a number of his schoolmates had spent the recess hour catching "wiggletails" in the water set out for them to drink. A number of complaints have been made by the pupils that their drinking water was always full of dirt blown from the streets and the school vard.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter for The Journal visited the school. During the afternoon recess the pupils crowded around wooden buckets, drinking from tin dippers. Some of the pupils were seen to throw the water from their dippers back into the buckets after taking a few sips, Others followed. One little boy, a little Italian, who was impatiently waiting for the use of a dipper, spent the time in catching the water in the buckets with his hands and, to the amusement of his companions, drinking what little he thus scooped up. Others drank from the same bucket in he had thoughtlessly washed his The reporter hunted up Principal

hands. The reporter hunted up Principal G. B. Longan.

"I know the filters should be used, but when I complained to the janitor. Mr. Van Peit, a few weeks ago, he said it was impossible to use the filters in winter time," he explained, "I accepted his explanation and there the matter was dropped."

The tanitor was found sweeping one of the rooms.

The ianitor was found sweeping one of the rooms.

"There is no sewer in the basement for the waste water to be carried away in." he began in his explanation. "In the fall and spring the filters are placed out in the yard, but we had to put them in the basement when the freezing weather came on. I had no other place to put them. They can not be used down there, so I was advised to put the unfiltered water out in buckets."

"Did the board of education ever rescind its order for all the drinking water to be hitered?" "You will have to ask the chief engineer, Mr. Brady, about that," answered the jan-

Mr. Brady, about that, answere the partitor.

The janitor said that he had attempted to use the filters in the basement, but that the filters did not work fast enough to supply enough drinking water for the 1,000 pupils at the school.

"During the school hours I turned the faucets and let the water run into buckets and placed these where the children could get at them, but the dirt sifted through the old floors over the basement and made the water dirtier than the city water," he said.

water dirtier than the city water "Were there ever any 'wiggletails' in the drinking water?" I never saw any. I have been using the

which has only served to make more consplications the far-reaching statesmanship of President Jefferson, who, for \$15,00,000, add-ed to the United States a vast empire. Mr. Nausle, the author of the resolutions, declared nothing could better commemorate this great event than a great exposition in the heart of the territory embraced within the purchase. It would, he said, let the world know more about the resources of the empire added to the United States by the Louisiana purchase than any other form of colebration.

E. F. Heider, of Kansas City, Kas., said that he had been seen be the said that he had been making inquiries for some time past to ascertain the sentiment of the people regarding the proposed exposition, He found everybody most heartly in favor of holding it in Kansas City, which has the advantage of location and has a progressive and enterprising citizenship. Mr. Heiders are dury of the leading citizenship and the second of the cared in the sayes of the way and enterprising citizenship. Mr. Heiders are dury of the leading citizenship and the second completion.

The editors, on motion of Ewing Herbert, of Hiawatha, adopted a resolution calling on dovernor Leedy to provide for a suitassiconers to have charge of the exhibit. Mr. Herbert will probably be one of the commissioners. R. W. Richardson, representing the exposition management, extended an invitation of an association which shall see that a monument is erected over the graws of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin, Three members from each congressional state of an anomement is erected over the graws of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin, Three members from each congressional condition of the late ex-Governor cert of the organization of an association which shall see that a monument is erected over the graws of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin, John A.

Best Method to Keep the Floral Beau-VALUABLE SCRAP BOOKS. ties Fresh and Pretty-What

Household Science Is Handy When

This Means Is Em-

ployed.

A New York woman, a cooking expert who lectures and teaches, has a large li-brary of scrap books which are of great

value to her. They are not the notes of

her lectures, but everything upon the sub-

complexion, and a shapely juvenile figure

ject of household science which she has

Good Taste Dictates. From the Philadelphia Record,

If there is a blessing always ready for the man "who invented sleep," there should surely be another at hand for the one who first thought of hothouse flowers.

Here we are in midwinter and old mother nature's face is as grim as it ever will be, and yet as we go shivering in and out of almost every public place we come to we are suddenly met by a breath of midsummer that warms our very sour source. are suddenly met by a breath of midsummer that warms our very heart's core.

There is the hothouse flower man or woman, and for a few pennies we can fasten a fragrant bit of loveliness into a buttenhole

nd go on our way rejoicing.
The fashion of wearing a bunch of violets or a rose of two on the street cer-tainly originated in some mind of an al-truistic turn, since the dainty maid who leaves behind her a delicate odor of fresh sweet flowers on a cold, biting day is more than a thing of beauty—she is a joy forever. forever.
But alas! these frall, fragrant blooms are

But alas' these frait, fragrant blooms are short-lived, and twenty-four hours will make them lose their loveliness unless they are most carefully watched. They are worth the care they need, however, and not every one knows that if any flowers begin to droop a good plunge into hot water that contains a little sal volatile will wonderfully revive them.

If a box of cut flowers arrives and the If a box of cut flowers arrives and the buds and sprays are put into a generous bowl of water they will do very well for a time if some of the leaves as well as the stems are under the surface of the water but each morning the entire group should be separated, bathed in tepid water, the be separated, bathed in tepid water, the stems cut off about an inch, and then replaced in the bowl, where they will astonish you with their vitality. If they are in a warm room and it can be arranged, a fine mist-like spray thrown over them several times a day will be most grateful to both flowers and owner. If the buds are to be worn in the corsage, the belt, or the half, put a bit of wax on the end of the stems and they will keep fresh twice as long as if untouched.

ouched. It is time for those far-sceing ones who planted violets and pansles in the early fall to reap their reward now, but even among those who must depend upon the street vendor or the public stand the day need not down that sees them without a soft bloom on their breast if they can af-ford a bit of silver now and then and will take a little trouble to keep their bouquet

fresh. One thing more. If floral decorations are not too luxurious they give a better effect, as flowers, like people, show off best *1 uncrowded places and grow distrait in freedom.

He Spanks the Sick.

Milwaukee has a healer with a novel method of healing. His theory is that a sick man is possessed by a devil, and to drive the devil out all one has to do is to spank the sick one well. When he isn't spanking out devils the healer is tanning hides in the conventional way.

Complaint has been made to the Milwaukee health department and it is investigating. The complaint was made by a man who says he was spanked three times by the "doctor." He paid \$1 for the spankings and the devil is still in him. The healer, he said, made him strip off all his clothes, and then, after listening at his breast and back, took him over his knees and spanked him vigorously, saying that and spanked him vigorously, saying that he heard the devil inside and that he must he made to come out.

A boy who was treated by the healer, it is said, now scorns a chair when he

A STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE.

It Is Valuable as Showing the Prog ress That the Race Is Making.

From the Philadelphia Press. Farmville is the county seat of Prince Edward county, which is situated in the middle country of Virginia. It is fifty-sever miles southwest of Richmond and midway between Petersburg and Lynchburg, While the county occupies nearly the geograph ical center of the state, the county sea is the economic center of tobacco culture the greatest industry of the state. It also ies in what is known as the black belt of Virginia, Farmville Itself has about 2,500 his about 2,500 linkabitants, of whom nearly half are whites, the colored element slightly preponderating. It was recently chosen as the field for a study of negro life by Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, and the results of his investigation are printed in the January bulletin of the department of labor at Washington.

Mashington.
Out of the 1.359 colored persons known to have resided in Farmville in 1857 information was obtained as to the condition of over 1.290. As the material condition is the basis upon which the welfare of the people is built up, it becomes important to know how the colored people of Farmville are mulaced what return they get for their employed, what return they get for their labor, how they live and how successful they have been in accumulating property. The industries in which the colored people The industries in which the colored people are employed are tobacco manufacturing, cooperage, woodworking, fruit canning, feed grinding, railroading and brickmaking. The wages vary according to occupation and efficiency, some men making as low as 50 cents a day, while others average \$1.50, or even more, a day. Of the \$51 colored men and women engaged in gainful occupations in Farmville, lifteen were employed in agriculture, twenty-two in professional services, 398 in domestic and personal services, forty-seven in trade and transportation and 250 in manufactures and mechanical industries.

Some phases of the labor question in Farmville are worth noting. For instance: The entire brickmaking business of the place is in the hands of a colored man, a freedman, who bought his own and his family's freedom, purchased his former

The entire brickmaking business of the place is in the hands of a colored man, a freedman, who bought his own and his family's freedom, purcaused his former master's estate and eventually hired his old master to work for him. The leading barber is the wealthlest negro in town and is reported to be worth \$10,000. The town juiler is a colored man who is also a wood merchant, and owns a nice home in the village, besides a farm outside. A growing dissatisfaction with domestic service is noted among the colored people in Farmville, They regard the work as a relic of slavery. But they are beginning to hire servants themselves, ten families among the Farmville negroes employing regularly one servant each, while others have occasional help. This is one sign of the differentiation going on among the colored people.

The 282 colored families in Farmville occupy houses having from one to nine rooms each and with a total of 550 rooms. Only seventeen families have one room only, 134 femilies. seventeen families have one room only, 134
families have two rooms each, forty-five
families three rooms each, thirty-one four
rooms each, nineteen five rooms, eight six
rooms, three seven rooms and five families
eight rooms each. Nearly half of these
282 families own their houses, the rest being renters. The family incomes vary from
830 a year to \$750 and over. There are only
five families whose income is as low as
the first figure. Forty have an income
ranging between \$250 and \$250, thirty-five
an income between \$250 and \$250, thirty-five
an income between \$250 and \$250, thirty-five
an income between \$500 and \$250, thirty-five
families report an annual income of over
\$750. There are 119 negro taxpayers. The
building associations have greatly sided the
Farmville colored people in becoming owners of homes. Of the 282 families only
twenty-nine live in poverty or with less
than suffices for ordinary comfort.

The educational situation is not so enseventeen families have one room only, 134

twenty-nine live in poverty or with less than suffices for ordinary comfort.

The educational situation is not so encouraging as it should be, although when all things are taken into consideration it must be admitted that a great advance has been made. Out of the 924 colored persons over 10 years of age, 386 can read and write, 159 can read only, 353 are illiterate and sixteen did not report. The public school attendance is fairly good, however, while in addition many young colored men and girls from Farmylle are attending colleges and academies elsewhere in the state. In summing up his study of Farmylle Professor Du Bois admits that both unfavorable and favorable conditions are found, and that it is hard to judge which predominate. He sees two encouraging signs. One is the general hopefulness of the colored people as to the future, which he regards as of the greatest social andeconomical value, and the other is the growing differentiation of classes among the negroes. His general conclusion is that the industrious and properly-becuminating class of the negroes hest represents the general tendency of the group. Such a concrete study of negro life is highly valuable as showing the progress the race is making.

SKATING IN HOLLAND.

The Rivers Present a Quaint and Picturesque Sight in Winter.

rom Harper's Weekly. In Holland a winter soldom passes with out good skating, which, being not only a pastime with the Dutch, but a serious and ordinary made of travel, the ice on the anals and "grachts" is kept in good condition. And it is common to see a small army of sweeping peasants putting the ice army of sweeping peasants putting the fee in order for the day. There is a skating club in every town in Holland, and all these clubs belong to the Dutch Skating Association. The largest clubs are probably the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Ice Clubs, and in the season many excursions are made by these associations to the neighboring towns—for example, from Amsterdam to Leyden via Vogelenzang and Haarlem, from Amsterdam to Monukendam, Edam, Hoorn, Enkhuyzen, Alkmaar, and even across the Zuyder Zee, when it will bear, to Marken, and even Urk.

The way the whole country is moated with canals, with huge windmills overlooking the ice like leviathan implements of ordnance, is calculated to appeal to the lover of the picturesque. Then there are the graceful sleighs, propelled by skillful skaters and containing red-cheeked, bright-cyed peasant girls in humanse sace caps and dangling temple ornaments, flying over the ice at a great speed. On the Maas, a few miles east of Rotterdam, lies a famous skating resort known as Slikkerveer, and brought into notoriety in recent years by the International skating contests which are held there. Anyone fond of that exhiliarating form of exercise can hardly find a more interesting experience than is to be had during a winter trip to Holland.

In the season the boat leaves the Rhine station pier for a sail up the Maas. The steamer plows her way through the floating see and at length leaves you at a hish pier on a huge dike, which separates the river from the low-lying country. A short walk brinss you to a large inclosed expanse of ice, obtained by artificially flooding a large area. Here a huge horseshoe course is marked out for the racers. And on either side of this stretches the free portion, for the onlookers and those who wish to practice the exhilarating art. Fashion is beginning to drive out the picturesque costumes of the peasants, who are becombing ashamed of their distinctive dress. So year by year they say the sea to be seen. The great length of the runners of the putter side of t in order for the day. There is a skating lub in every town in Holland, and

Talk With Le Gallienne.

Richard Le Gallienne, poet and critic who arrived at New York from England recently, said to a reporter that his motto was "Less treasure and more leisure and pleasure." "Yes." he added. "I believe in idealism, for realism is, after all, idealism. The business men on the ship seem to talk of nothing but dollars, yet each in his way was an ideal condition."

"Who is the most promising English poet?" asked the interviewer.

"Stephen Phillips, by far. He is a young man—about 30 years old—and holds out great promise. He has the making of a great poet. The English are most conservative. They do not give the same warmth of recognition to their young writers that you in America do. And, perhaps, you do not appreciate your really great writers as we do. In London it is dangerous to be new, and suicidal to yourself. Americans are more ready to welcome new things."

If nuglists had to do their talking over the long distance telephone that would fight rather than talk at the present rate of tolls.—New York Herald.

IN LITTLE CUPID'S FACTORY

ST. VALENTINE VERY BUSY THESE END OF THE CENTURY DAYS.

Many Girls Employed the Year Round in Making the Daintl Trifles-Poet Who Grinds Out Delicate Sentiments for Them.

"Is the sale of valentines decreasing in the United States?" was asked by the New York correspondent of the Boston Herald of one of the largest manufacturers of these sentimental tokens

"Contrary to the general opinion, it is not." he replied, to my surprise, "To prove this," he continued, "I may say that we have this year already disposed of 15,000,000 and novelty goods. We control the comic line exclusively, but there are other manufacturers of the fancy goods. We have this year put in a machine for making the lace paper required in their manufacture, which is the only one in the country. We should scarcely have gone to this expense with a decreasing trade in valentines."

The factory at which I learned these facts is an enormous six-story building. It is a severely mercantile looking establishment, and one would never think in passing it that within those somber walls such tender sighs, blissful smiles and idealistic creations would find their origin. origin.

In a room on the second floor were about 29 young girls, some of them as dainty looking as the pictures on the valentines they were making, busily engaged in putting the sections of the tender gaged in putting the sections of the tender missives together. They occupied about twenty tables, on which were piled up be-fore each miss a proper complement of lithographed hearts, Cupids, Capids' bows, lace fringe and paper foundation. With the aid of deft fingers and paste these sep-arate parts were being quickly transformed into a complete work of art. At one ma-chine, used for embossing the highly col-ored pictures, a young woman was scat-ed, while another was busy at a machine used for stamping out the perforated parts.

parts. The work of Cupid was being carried out in this room most appropriately and harmoniously. One could almost hear his wings futter to the subdired tones of the young girls' voices. These young people are engaged the year round at making the valentines. The traveling agents commence taking orders from May onward, and the goods are shipped to every state in the Union, to Canada and Mexico. The bulk of the shipments are made in September, and boatlaods are sent West by way of the Eric canail and the lakes. The later shipments go in carload lots or less. The manufacturers do not sell less than 160 gross tons, leaving the jobbers to do the distributing. Chicago takes half the entire output of the comic valentines.

From the lace valentine room to the novelty department on the fifth floor was quite a journey, involving a tramp over numerous floors and the use of three different elevators. The scene in this department was one of the greatest interest. Here, again, a large number of girls were grouped at long tables with huge paste pots, enormous spools of silk cord and ribbon, saith cushions and the various parts which go to make up the really pretentious valentines.

Formerly these roods were required for Parts.
The work of Cupid was being carried

parts which go to make up the really pre-tentious valentines.

Formerly these goods were required for retailing at prices as high as \$30. Now \$2 is the limit. But for this price some very pretty and durable conceptions are furnished. The background is generally a cushion filled with sachet powder, and the designs are either worked out on the cush-ion or attached to it.

New Designs.

"We must furnish new designs each year," said the superintendent, "or the trade would soon die out. We spend as much thought and care over the prepmuch thought and care over the preparation of these trifles as do the milliners or confectioners over their products, Cellidoid and torchon have supplanted satin for the last few years, but satin is being much used in the valentines this year."

Among the newest of the dainty trifles which the skilled fingers of the girls were arranging was a lyre in plnk silk, with tinsel strings to match, and a celluloid seroll, passing between, inscribed with an appropriate motto.

That the various conditions of the senders of the valentines had been duly taken into consideration was evident from the different styles. A lonely pale green heart pinned by a cupid's arrow to a heliotrope cushion was intended to convey a hint of despairing passion.

A sea-green heart, side by side with

A sea-green heart, side by side with one in old gold and united by a cupid's bow, might also suggest that the suitor was not so sure as could be desired of a reciprocal feeling on the part of the object of her affection. But two crimson hearts primed onto a lapis-lazuli cushion by a golden band suggested undoubtedly that the wealth possessed by both would lead to a happy and prosperous union. I leave it to the reader to penetrate the

more abstruse metaphor conveyed by a lilac heart bound in pink bows to a grass green cushion, and overgrown with pansies. The Sentiments.

As for the sentiment expressed on the cards attached to some of the novelties, it touched all degrees of feeling, from the ragic to the commonplace. For instance: If you refuse the heart I gave, Shed one brief tear above my grave.

Something in a strain more up to date and less embarrassing to the recipient

was:

I send a line to say
I love you very dearly, I love you very dearly, Come rain or shine, Sweet Valentine, I'm ever yours sincerely,

I'm ever yours sincerely.

It seemed to me that I could have improved on these atempts, and have produced something more Parmassian in flavor for the millions of readers of these delicate sentiments. The superintendent said, however, that there was no opportunity for my lyric skill at present, as he had an excellent man for the work.

"All we have to do is to tell him what we want," and he, "and he grinds it out with a crank. Our poet is thoroughly acquainted with the work, and no one could excel him."

Comic Valentines. The comic valentines are merely cheap

lithographed prints of an aggressively per-sonal character.

This year the greatest amount of attenfrom has been given to got and rooted hends, bleyele cranks, murderous gripmen and x-ray peepers, but on the various sized sheets, which are known, respectively, as "sharp darts," "hit-'em-hards, "faultfind-ers" and "long jokers," there is an assort-ment of caricature covering almost every frailty to which modern humanity is sub-icat. ct. According to the manufacturers' statis-

According to the manufacturers statis-tics there is probably a valentine sold for every adult in the United States, and so the industry is not on the decline. "In New York except on the East or extreme West side," said he, "there are doubtless few valentines sold, as the peo-ple here are too sophisticated, in Chicago and all through the East, South and West, childish lovers and some older ones as and an inrough the East, South and West, childish lovers, and some older ones, as well as spitcful and censorious persons, usually take advantage of St. Valentine's day to give their sentiments an annual airing."

STOVE FOR SOLDIER'S POCKET. An Appliance to Be Tried by One of the Indian Expeditionary

From the London Times.

When Lord Dundonaid was in Kashmir, some years ago, he noticed that the pens-antry kept themselves warm by means of small vessels which contained burning charcoal. The expedition to Gilghit was in progress at the time and numbers of the erriers employed were perishing of cold carriers employed were perishing of cold in the mountain passes. It then occurred to Lord Fundonald that, if some safe and portable means of burning slow-combustion fuel had been available, their lives might have been saved, and, further, that such a means could not but be useful in time of war in all countries and climates. He therefore experimented until he produced a little warmer which he called the war in all countries and climates. He therefore experimented until he produced a little warmer which he called the 'Instra.' its interior being 'instratified' with an incombustible arrangement of five strata of substances. In this it is possible to burn powdered charcool fuel in a safe, portable and cleanly manner. Thinking that the Indian fronter at this moment was just the place for the 'Instra' his lordship next brought the matter before Lord Wolseley, who thought it worth a trial, and communicated with the Indian office, which has forwarded 500 'Instra,' offered by the inventor, to the Tirah expeditionary force. Accompanying each 'Instra' are eight tins holding seven refills apiece. One tin would afford about twenty-one hours' warmth. If this trial should prove a success, Lord Dundonald holds that a general will, by using the 'Instra,'

Slashing at shadows

-those misguided women who won't use Pearline because "it must hurt the clothes." If Pearline hurt either hands or clothes, don't you suppose that the women who use it would be saying so? The very ease of its washing keeps many from using Pearl-ine. They've been brought up to believe that easy washing is

dangerous. So it is, often. That is a risk you run with new and untried things. But Pearline, the first and original washing-compound, is as well-known as soap, and known

and proved to be equally harmless. Millions NOW Pearline

be able to send away a force from camp, and be comparatively indifferent whether the blankets arrive or not. Men, too, will be able to march every night and still keep warm. In appearance the apparatus is not unlike an old-fashloned maff warmer. These, however, derived their warmth from hot water. The fuel slips into the middle, and is kept in position by a cone which screws on to the top. The partitions which make its resting place are of wire, and the outside of the radiator is perforated with small holes, so that the heat easily escapes. The whole thing is quite light, and with a small tip of refills would go conveniently enough into a coat pocket.

INDIANS RECIPROCATED.

But a Nine Course Dinner, Comprising Nothing but Mush, Beenme Monotonous if Nothing Else.

Judge Rounds of Calais, Me., was in Lewiston. Me., the other day, and he told the Lewiston Journal a good story of Shepard

Pike of Calais.

J. S. Pike was one of the most successful men ever reared in Maine. He and his brother Fred were wonderfully endowed by nature, and Fred Pike, as you recall, was a brilliant member of congress—while Shepard was, for years, not only one of the most able of the correspondents in Washington, but became a large owner of the New York Tribune and a contemporary editor and owner with Greeley and Dana.

orary editor and owner with Greeley and Dana.

The story that Judge Rounds told relates to Pike's well known interest in the Indian tribes at and about Calais, and to a visit that Greeley. Conkling Platt and other eminent politicians and publicists paid to Mr. Pike one summer at his beautiful home near the city of Calais.

These eminent men were delightfully entertained by Pike, and he, of all men, knew how, and in the course of the visit. Pike, for the sake of the novelty, secured the attendance of a half-dozen of the noble men.

the attendance of a half-dozen of the noble red men at dinner with the visiting statesmen.

They had a great dinner.
Course followed course, and dish succeeded dish. It is doubtful if at that time any man in Maine lived in greater magnificence than Shepard Pike. The Indians followed the feast with eyes filled with wonder and amazement, but it was noticed that they saw all that was being done by the swift and sient waiters, and that each new dish was watched for by them with undisguised interest.

In turn it was a great delight to the visitors to notice that the red men were enloying and appreciating the banquet with apparently as much intelligence as any one there.

A few days later and before the return of the distinguished party to New York, they were delighted to receive an invitation from the chief of the tribe, who had been at the feast. Besides asking them to pay a visit to them, it included a courteous invitation to dine with them.

A day was accordingly set and the feast was ready at the hour.

The scene was unique. At one side was the smoking campfire of the braves and on the other the flowing water of the St. Croix rushing to the sea. The day was fair and full of summer beauty. "Glorious," said Mr. Conkling, and it, was—for what is lovelier than a pure and peaceful day, in the open, on the coast of Maine!

The first dish on the bill of fare was mush.

It was eaten in silence and taken away.

mush.

It was eaten in silence and taken away.
Then, to the surprise of all, a secondcourse came on, and, to the intense amusement of Pike and the rest, it was seen that
the Indians were following as closely as
they possibly could the methods of the
service at the big house of Mr. Pike. The
dishes, were removed with

service at the big house of Mr. Pike. The dishes were removed with the greatest grayity.

The chief motioned his servants with a gesture as like Shep Pike's as could be. The second course came on. It was mush, it was eaten in silence and the dishes were taken away, and again the table cleared, only to be again burdened with the third course—mush.

It now dawned on the distinguished guests that the Indian cook was wearying in well doing at the dishpan and that the spoons and bowls were coming back without apparent association in the meantime with either soap or water. And horrors: It was also apparent that a lefty disdain possessed each redman as to whether each guest got his own dish again or not. They themselves did not care; why should any one else care?

Conkling saw it first and he leaned over

Conkling saw it first and he leaned over

any one else care?

Conkling saw it first and he leaned over to Pike and whispered: "Pike, how many courses did you have at that confounded dinner of yours?"

"Nine," said Pike.
"Lord help us," said the most fastidious man in America.

The Lord did not help them, however, except He helped them in resolution and fortifude, for the bana, et went on, the greasy redskins bearing in their mush and milk nine mortal times with all the Joy and bittheness of the innocent sons of the forest and with the assurance of having well performed a social function.

All Calais had a good time over the famous spread, and it is still recorded that this banquet is still remembered and recorded in the annals of Calais Indans as the swellest thing that was ever done in their tribe, and that if you strike by chance one of the men of the tribe who particlipated in this unusual feast he will exclaim with a grunt of satisfaction: "Ugh! Heap big time! All mush! No dog."

It is particularly recorded that Pike and Greeley enjoyed it and that the Calais editor had no greater Joy than telling this tale of Indian hospitality.

iter had no greater joy than telling this tale of Indian hospitality. DID A RUSHING BUSINESS. This Enterprising Book Agent Made

a Good Thing Down in

Maine.

Here is a true story, the Bangor Commercial says. A Brunswick man, Mr. B., was called on the other day by a book agent, who showed his volume and said that Mrs. B. had sent him down to ask her agent, who showed his volume and said that Mrs. B. had sent him down to ask her rushand to purchase it. Mr. B., being indulgent, bought the book at \$2. Then the agent called on Mrs. E. who had never seen the villain, and, saving that Mr. B. had recommended that she buy the book, sold her another one at the same price. Meantime Mr. B. had scented the meaning of the game and came home to compare notes with his wife. The agent skipped for the train, which was about leaving. B. was mad clear through. He started off on the run after the book agent, and sighting him far up Main street should for somebody to stop him.

"Say," called a man to the agent, "there's a man wants you."

"I know it." replied the agent, hurrying on, "he wants to buy one of my books—everybody wants "em but I've got to catch this train and ean't stop to accommodate him."

Now the other happened to be a friend of B's. He wanted to do him a favor, so he said: "How much are the hooks?"

"Two dollars," said the agent, "why don't you buy it and let that man payyou?"

"Certainly," replied the friend, fishing out

you?"
"Certainly," replied the friend, fishing out
the price and taking the book. The agent
skipped gracefully into the distance and when B. came puffing along to meet his kind friend was just fading into the gently kind friend was just fading into the gently moving train.

The language used by B, and his friend on the occasion of their meeting burned the lightning rods from the chapel spires on the Bowdoin campus, and raised the temperature of the surrounding country to so great a degree that the superintendent of the Cabot mills got ready for a freshet.

A Cozy Corner.

One of the finest effects for a corner in One of the finest effects for a corner in a durkly as well as richly furnished room is one in copper color. An ebony or ebonized wood screen, or one covered with Japanese leather paper, forms a background, a table made of a Benares platter on a highly polished rosewood tripod holds a tall copper ewer, a couple of hooks, bound in dull, rather lightish yellow, a long necked amber glass vase, with a stem or two of dark red popples, chrysanthemums, oreinits or roses. Beside the table stands a fautual upholstered in leather wrought in several rich shades of copper and gold and brown.

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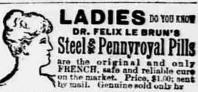
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